

# INF

**INFLECTER**. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.] He who punishes.  
 Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the *inflecter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

**INFLECTION**. *n. f.* [from *inflect*.]  
 1. The act of using punishments.  
 So our decrees,  
 Dead to *inflection*, to themselves are dead;  
 And liberty plucks justice by the nose. *Shakespeare.*  
 Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual *inflection*. *South's Sermons.*  
 2. The punishment imposed.  
 What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to misdeem  
 Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him  
 With all *inflections*? But his patience won. *Paradise Reg.*  
 How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflections*? *Rogers.*  
 His severest *inflections* are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INFLECTIVE**. *adj.* [*inflective*, Fr. from *inflect*.] That which is laid on as a punishment.

**INFLUENCE**. *n. f.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Latin.]  
 1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs.  
 The sacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*  
 Comets no rule, no righteous order own;  
 Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*  
 2. *Influence* power; power of directing or modifying.  
 Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; such *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*  
 God hath his *influence* into the very essence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity supporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuse but follow. *Hooker.*  
 A wife man shall over-rule his stars, and have a greater *influence* upon his own content than all the constellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*  
 Foreknowledge had no *influence* on their fault. *Milton.*  
 Religion hath so great an *influence* upon the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to the temporal prosperity of men. *Tillotson.*  
 Our inconsistency in the pursuit of schemes thoroughly digested, has a bad *influence* on our affairs. *Addison.*  
 So astonishing a scene would have present *influence* upon them, but not produce a lasting effect. *Atterbury.*  
 Where it ought to have greatest *influence*, this obvious indisputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

**TO INFLUENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose; to guide or lead to any end.  
 By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,  
 The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*  
 These experiments succeed after the same manner in *vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *Newton's Opt.*  
 This standing revelation was attested in the most solemn and credible manner; and is sufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*  
 All the refract men are under us, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has lost its efficacy on them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

**INFLUENT**. *adj.* [*influent*, Latin.] Flowing in.  
 The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a just equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vascular solids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

**INFLUENTIAL**. *adj.* [from *influence*.] Exerting influence or power.  
 Our now over-shadowed souls may be emblem'd by those crufted globes, whose *influential* emissions are interrupted by the interpofal of the benighted element. *Glavin's Scops.*  
 The inward springs and wheels of the corporal machine, on the most sublimed intellectuals, is dangerously *influential*. *Glan.*

**INFLUX**. *n. f.* [*influxus*, Latin.]  
 1. Act of flowing into any thing.  
 If once contracted in a systole, by the *influx* of the spirits, why, the spirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain so? *Ray on the Creation.*  
 An elastick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it restores itself with the greater force: if the spring be destroyed, it is like a bag, only passive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthn.*  
 2. Infusion.  
 There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 3. Influence; power. In this sense it is now not used.  
 We will enquire whether there be, in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission and *influx* of immaterial virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
 Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a state of immortality. *Hale.*

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These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

**INFLUXIOUS**. *adj.* [from *influx*.] Influential. Not used.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours. *Hawel's England's Tears.*

**TO INFOLD**. *v. a.* [in and *fold*.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.  
 For all the creft a dragon did *infold*  
 With greedy paws, and over all did spread  
 His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*  
 Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,  
 And hold thee to my heart. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 But does not nature for the child prepare  
 The parent's love, the tender nurse's care?  
 Who, for their own forgetful, seek his good,  
*Infold* his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. *Black.*  
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

**TO INFOLIATE**. *v. a.* [in and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves.  
 Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements. *Hewel.*

**TO INFORM**. *v. a.* [*inform*, Fr. *informo*, Latin.]  
 1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.  
 All alike *inform'd*  
 With radiant light, as glowing in with fire. *Milton.*  
 Let others better mold the running mafs  
 Of metals, and *inform* the breathing bras;  
 And soften into flesh a marble face. *Dryden's En.*  
 As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,  
 The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps  
 That beautify the sky; so he *inform'd*  
 This ill-shap'd body with a daring soul. *Dryd. and Lee's Ovid.*  
 Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*  
 This sovereign arbitrary soul  
*informs*, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*  
 While life *informs* these limbs, the king reply'd,  
 Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint.  
 Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally, sometimes in: I know not how proper.  
 The drift is to *inform* their minds with some method of reducing the laws into their original causes. *Hooker.*  
 I have this present evening from my sister  
 Been well *informed* of them, and with cautions. *Shakespeare's Milton.*  
 Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn.  
 The long speeches rather confounded than *informed* his understanding. *Clarendon.*  
 The difficulty arises not from what sense *informs* us of, but from wrong applying our notions.  
 Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to confider. *Templ.*  
 The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good postures, as their works sufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*  
 He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himself of them. *Lacke.*  
 To understand his calling in the commonwealth, and of religion, is enough to take up his time: few *inform* themselves in these to the bottom. *Lacke.*  
 A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Broom's Notes on the Iliad.*  
 I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be *informed* in some parts of your character. *Swift.*

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate.  
 Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul. *Acts xvi. 1.*

**TO INFORM**. *v. n.*  
 1. To give intelligence.  
 It is the bloody business which *informs*  
 Thus to mine eyes. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

**INFORMAL**. *adj.* [from *inform*.] Offering an information; accusing. A word not used.  
 These poor *informal* women are no more  
 But instruments of some more mighty member,  
 That sets them on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*

**INFORMANT**. *n. f.* [French.]  
 1. One who gives information or instruction.  
 He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* understands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under these words. *Watt.*

2. One who exhibits an accusation.

**INFORMATION**. *n. f.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform*.]  
 1. Intelligence given; instruction.  
 But reason with the fellow,  
 Left you should chance to whip your *information*,  
 And beat the messenger who bids beware. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
 Of what is to be dreaded.  
 The active *informations* of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form cloving with matter, grew accretive into a third and distinct perfection of practice. *South.*  
 They gave those complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the easier and quicker understood. *Lacke.*

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He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.  
 3. The act of informing or actuating.

**INFORMER**. *n. f.* [from *inform*.]  
 1. One who gives intelligence.  
 This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worth, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.  
 There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*

Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,  
 Nor fly *inform* watch these words to draw  
 Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*

*Informers* are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*

**INFORMIDABLE**. *adj.* [in and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.  
 Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb  
 Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;  
 Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

**INFORMITY**. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.  
 From this narrow time of gelation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this infereth no *informity*. *Brown.*

**INFORMOUS**. *adj.* [*informis*, Fr. *informis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.  
 That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which the fashioner after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INFORTUNATE**. *adj.* [*infortunatus*, Fr. *infornatus*, Latin.] Unhappy.  
 See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.  
 Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infornate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

**TO INFRACT**. *v. a.* [*infra*, Latin.] To break.  
 Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,  
 With wild *infra*ted course and less'n'd roar,  
 It gains a faster bed. *Thomson's Summer.*

**INFRACTION**. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.  
 By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath  
 Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*  
 The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

**INFRA'GIBLE**. *adj.* [in and *frangible*.] Not to be broken.  
 These atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

**INFREQUENT**. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.  
 The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broom's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*

**INFREQUENT**. *adj.* [*infrequent*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.  
 To *infrequentate*. *v. a.* [in and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.  
 The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrequentate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*

**TO INFRI'NGE**. *v. a.* [*infringe*, Latin.]  
 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.  
 Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,  
 If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,  
 Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*  
 Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right  
 As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*  
 2. To destroy; to hinder.  
 Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*  
 Bright as the deathless gods and happy, the  
 From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

**INFRI'NGEMENT**. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.  
 The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

**INFRI'NGER**. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.  
 A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

**INFUNDIBULIFORM**. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.  
**INFURIATE**. *adj.* [in and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.  
 At th' other bore, with touch of fire  
 Dilat'd and *infuriate*. *Milton.*  
 Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,  
 Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*

**INFUSION**. *n. f.* [*infusio*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.  
 To *infuse*. *v. a.* [*infusus*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin.]

# ING

1. To pour in; to infill.  
 Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,  
 To hold opinion with Pythagoras,  
 That souls of animals *infuse* themselves  
 Into the trunks of men. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
 My early mistress, now my ancient mule,  
 That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,  
 Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*  
 Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son,  
 which himself never possessed? *Swift.*  
 Meat must be with money bought;  
 She therefore, upon second thought,  
*Infus'd*, yet as it were by stealth, *Swift.*  
 Some small regard for state and wealth.

2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.  
 For when God's hand had written in the hearts  
 Of our first parents all the rules of good,  
 So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts  
 That ever were before, or since the flood.  
 Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;  
 The muse instruct his voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rose.*  
 He *infus'd*  
 Bad influence into th' unwary breast.  
*Infuse* into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will  
 make them renowned. *Milton.*

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.  
 Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.  
 Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than  
 meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*

5. To inspire with.  
 Thou didst smile,  
*Infused* with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
*Infuse* his breast with magnanimity,  
 And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakespeare's H. VI.*

**INFUSIBLE**. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]  
 1. Possible to be infused.  
 From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.  
 Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

**INFUSION**. *n. f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]  
 1. The act of pouring in; infiltration.  
 Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.  
 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*  
 They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*  
 Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*

3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.  
 Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

4. The liquor made by infusion.  
 To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

**INFUSIVE**. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.  
 Still let my song a nobler note assume,  
 And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*

**INGATE**. *n. f.* [in and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in.  
 One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*

**INGANNA'TION**. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.  
 Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

**INGATHERING**. *n. f.* [in and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.  
 Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*

**INGR**, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*

**TO INGE'NATE**. *v. a.* [*ingenio*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.  
 He would often *ingeniate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

**INGEMINATION**. *n. f.* [in and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.